

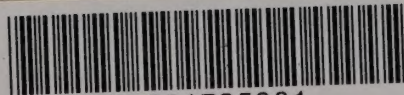
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THE
BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION
1924

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“An Empire worth dying for
is also worth living for and
working for.”

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
President, the General Committee

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION (1924) INCORPORATED

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Auditors : WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY.

Architects : JOHN W. SIMPSON, P.P.R.I.B.A.; MAXWELL AYRTON, F.R.I.B.A.

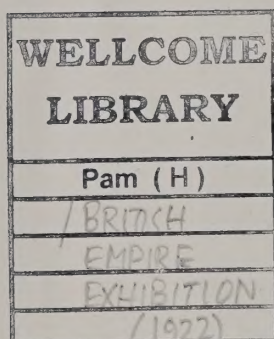
Consulting Civil Engineer : E. O. WILLIAMS, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.

Consulting Electrical Engineers : CHARLES B. SPARKS & PARTNERS

Quantity Surveyors : BAKER & MALLETT

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

WEMBLEY PARK LONDON
APRIL TO OCTOBER 1924



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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President of the General Committee

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

THE PRINCE OF WALES has said that an Empire which was worth dying for is also worth living for and working for. In Peace as in War, Patriotism is an active not a passive quality. The British Empire Exhibition is a patriotic undertaking in the most definite sense of the word.

OBJECT OF THE EXHIBITION

It will be in effect an Imperial stocktaking and a vast window display. Those who doubt the Empire's potentialities, and those who simply do not consider them, will be confronted with a clear sight of what this great community of free nations can produce. More important still, the possibilities which our Imperial resources hold will for the first time be made plain. So much of our trade is placed abroad, not because the Empire cannot in a large measure fulfil her own requirements, but because Britons do not know that they can buy from Britons, and it has not occurred to them to find it out. Now British markets will be brought to them. Raw materials will be shown to those who can make use of them ; manufactured goods of every kind to those who have not the facilities to manufacture.

Provided that their price and quality are satisfactory, it is a patriotic duty to buy Imperial products, for thereby the profit of both buyer and seller remains within the Empire, and upon our Imperial wealth depend the strength and prosperity of each individual State. The British Empire Exhibition will show that the raw materials and the manufactures of the Empire need fear no foreign competition either in their value or their price. We possess every kind of climate, every kind of mineral wealth, every potentiality that is known in the world. We have the best race of men to use and develop them. Increased production and scientific distribution in our own lands are essential if we are to recover our former strength and remove the burden of debt that lies upon us.

ORGANISATION OF THE EXHIBITION

But for the War this Exhibition would already have taken place. The late Lord Strathcona first proposed it in 1913, and although his

scheme had to be postponed it was not abandoned. Soon after the Armistice it was revived by the British Empire League, and in June, 1919, a provisional Committee was appointed to draw up definite plans. By August they had secured the approval of the Board of Trade, and His Majesty graciously consented to become Patron. A number of the leading men in the country were invited to join the Executive Council, and on June 7th, 1920, the project was formally launched at a meeting held at the Mansion House at the request of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Right Hon. the Viscount Milner (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Sir Robert Horne (then President of the Board of Trade) expressed the cordial support of His Majesty's Government, and on the proposal of the Hon. Thomas Watt (then Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth), supported by the Hon. Sir George Perley (High Commissioner for Canada), it was resolved "That this meeting at the Mansion House, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, cordially endorses the proposal to hold in London a Great Exhibition for the purpose of promoting trade within the Empire, and pledges itself to give the project its whole-hearted support."

On December 23rd, 1920, a special Act of Parliament was passed authorising His Majesty's Government to contribute to the Guarantee Fund, and the Dominions were officially invited by the Colonial Office to take part in the Exhibition. On the proposal of the High Commissioner for India, the year 1924 was decided upon in order that full time might be taken in arousing the co-operation and support of the whole Empire.

ACCESSIBILITY OF THE SITE

Wembley Park, one of the most beautiful parks of Greater London, was chosen as the site of the Exhibition on account of its remarkable accessibility from all parts of the country. Wembley is six miles from Marble Arch by road. Trains from Baker Street will take only ten minutes to reach the Exhibition on the Metropolitan Railway, and ten minutes by the Great Central Railway from Marylebone to Wembley Hill, the Southern Entrance to the Exhibition. Wembley Station, on the London and North-Western Railway and the Bakerloo Tube, is close to the ground. There are 126 stations in the London area from which the Exhibition may be reached in an average time of 18 minutes, and from 120 City and suburban stations it is possible to travel there without changing. The following examples of train times may be taken as typical :

From Baker Street	..	10 minutes	From Liverpool Street		23 minutes
„ Piccadilly Circus	..	15 „	„ Victoria	24 „	
„ King's Cross	..	16 „	„ Finsbury Park ..	24 „	
„ Charing Cross	..	18 „	„ Clapham Junction	21 ..	

Apart from the railways, Wembley is in tramway communication with Finchley and Hampstead, Paddington and Willesden, Hammersmith, Putney, Acton and Ealing. The trams run past the south entrance to the Exhibition. Omnibus services will run to all entrances along a number of new routes, and the new main roads, sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport, will provide ample accommodation for the densest motor traffic.

Close to the Exhibition are two main line stations—the Great Central Station, Wembley Hill, and the London and North Western Station, Wembley. Existing connections admit of through trains to one or other of these stations being run from all the main trunk lines in the United Kingdom, and the Railway Companies in every case have promised to develop these facilities to their utmost extent.

Special excursions will bring the whole of Britain to Wembley Park. Visitors from the remotest Highlands or the furthest districts of Wales will be able to travel to the Exhibition as comfortably as if they lived in one of the Home Counties.

THE SHARE OF GREATER BRITAIN

The share that the Dominions, the Colonies and Dependencies are taking in this Exhibition has exceeded all expectations. The Overseas Empire occupied only 60,000 sq. ft. at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and even at the White City in 1908 no more than 110,000 sq. ft. At the British Empire Exhibition from 600,000 to 700,000 sq. ft. of space will have to be provided.

The following is a summary of the extent to which the Dominions and Colonies have so far decided to participate :—

DOMINIONS

AUSTRALIA

A building covering 150,000 sq. ft. will be erected, and the Commonwealth Government will spend £250,000 on their participation.

INDIA

The Indian Government have reserved 100,000 sq. ft. and propose to spend a sum of £167,000.

CANADA

The Mission which is touring the Empire in the interests of the Exhibition has now reached Canada, and it is confidently anticipated that that great Dominion will not fail to follow the lead which Australia and the rest of the Empire have given.

NEW ZEALAND

A minimum expenditure of £60,000 has been agreed upon ; a building occupying at least 40,000 sq. ft. will be erected, together with a separate restaurant and a Maori Museum.

BURMA

A site of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres has been allotted, and buildings occupying an area of about 22,000 sq. ft. will be erected.

NEWFOUNDLAND

A definite statement of Newfoundland's requirements is expected immediately

SOUTH AFRICA

The South African building, for which a vote of £30,000 is proposed, will occupy 25,000 sq. ft.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

EASTERN GROUP.

	<i>Space Proposed.</i>
Mauritius	600 sq. ft.

EAST AFRICAN GROUP.

Kenya	5,000 sq. ft.
Nyasaland	3,000 sq. ft.
Sudan	3,000 sq. ft.
Tanganyika	3,000 sq. ft.
Uganda	3,000 sq. ft.
Zanzibar	2,000 sq. ft.
Somaliland	2,000 sq. ft.

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP.

Bahamas	200 sq. ft.
British Honduras	300 sq. ft.
Jamaica	2,000 sq. ft.
Windward Islands	300 sq. ft.
Falkland Islands	1,200 sq. ft.

MEDITERRANEAN GROUP.

	<i>Space Proposed.</i>
Cyprus	500 sq. ft.
Palestine	2,000 sq. ft.

FAR EASTERN GROUP.

Federated Malay States	{ 50,000 sq. ft. A committee has been formed in Singapore and an expenditure of £50,000 agreed to.
Unfederated Malay States	
Straits Settlements	
Western Pacific— Solomon Islands	{ Expenditure of £15,000 proposed, including £10,000 for Fiji.
Gilbert Islands	

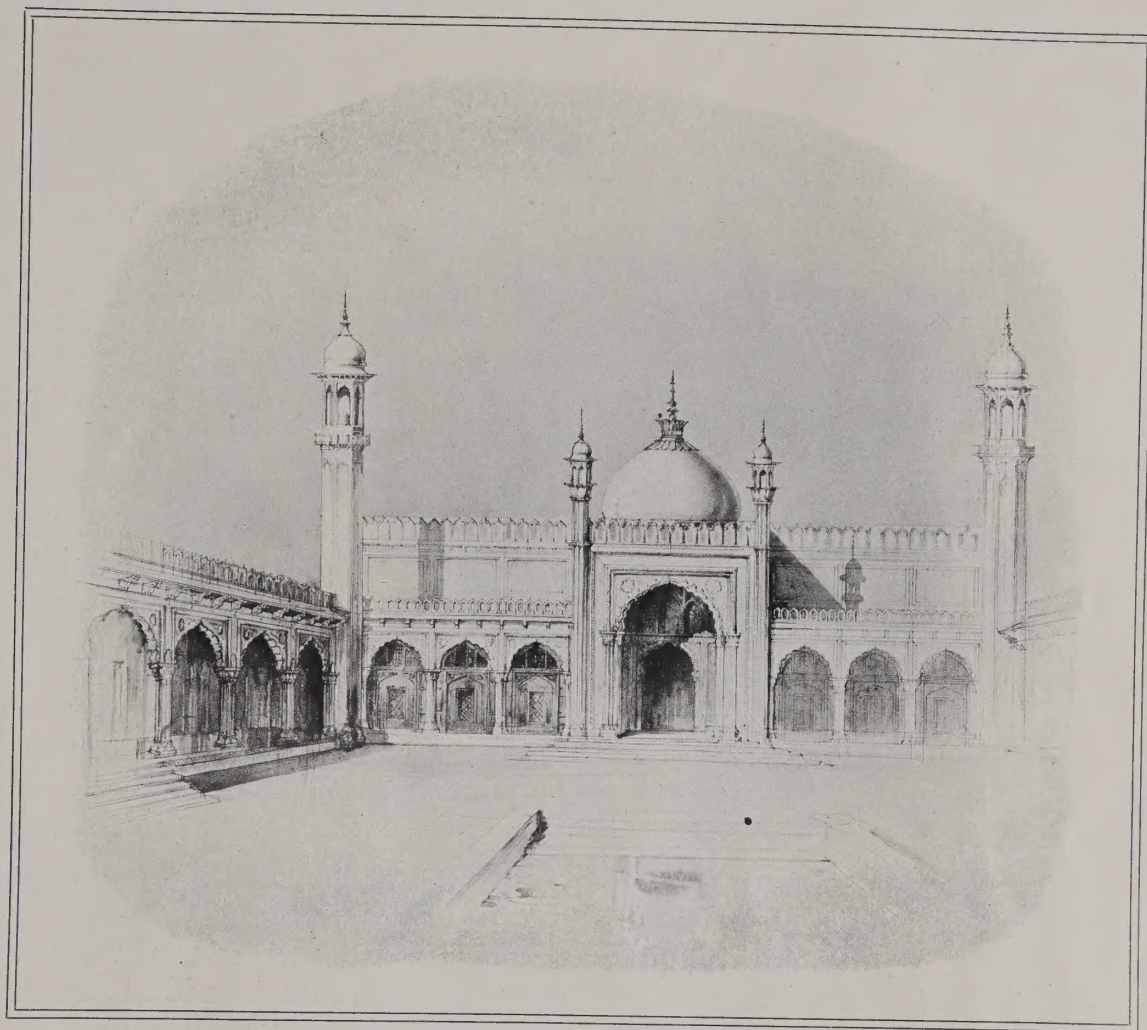
WEST AFRICAN GROUP.

Gambia	576 sq. ft.
Gold Coast	15,000 sq. ft.
Nigeria	approximately 19,000 sq. ft.
Sierra Leone	1,200 sq. ft.

THE IMPERIAL STADIUM

Special mention must be made of the Imperial Stadium which is being built on the brow of a hill within the Exhibition grounds. One and a half times the size of the Roman Coliseum, it covers two and a half times that area and will accommodate 125,000 spectators. It is the largest sports arena in the world.

The Architects have made a careful examination of the principal sports grounds, not only in Britain but in other countries, so that the latest and most successful features of them all might be embodied. As a result, the comfort and convenience of the stands show a distinct



THE INDIAN PAVILION

(Suggested Design)

advance upon any hitherto constructed in any part of the world. A Banqueting Hall large enough to accommodate a thousand people, and buffets, dining and tea rooms behind the stands will provide ample facilities for the maximum number of visitors. Complete changing rooms with baths, gymnasia and recreation rooms will be provided for four hundred athletes. A telegraph office and wireless will be installed for the convenience of the Press.

The Arena itself provides a field of play for both Association and Rugby football. Surrounding it is a quarter-mile running track, and a straight sprint track of 220 yards has been added by the construction of a short tunnel under the West Wing. This will be the only straight 220 yards track in the United Kingdom.

SIZE OF THE EXHIBITION

The size of the Exhibition may be imagined when we say that the frontage of the two buildings which will house the Industrial Exhibits of the United Kingdom alone could extend from Charing Cross Railway Bridge to Westminster Bridge. Those erected by the Dominions, India and the Colonies will be on a similar magnificent scale. Railway tracks will run through the main buildings so that exhibits can be conveyed direct to their places from any town or port in Great Britain without breaking bulk. In the Engineering Hall overhead travelling cranes will reduce the difficulty of handling heavy exhibits to a minimum.

FUTURE OF THE PROPERTY

All the principal buildings are being constructed of concrete and steel. Wembley Park will therefore provide in future an ideal site for Commercial and Industrial Exhibitions that have hitherto been cramped for room. After the close of the Exhibition, the entire property will be vested in a body of trustees who will administer it for that purpose, and, subject to a first charge for the repayment of the guarantors in the event of its being necessary to call upon them, the whole of the profits derived therefrom will be devoted to public objects.

COST OF THE EXHIBITION.

The British Empire Exhibition is not conducted for private profit. Its constitution is that of a company limited by guarantee, and its profits, which will be shared with the Dominions and Colonies participating, can only be devoted to public objects. The money for the preliminary work of organisation and for the construction of the Exhibition has been advanced by the banks upon the security of a Guarantee Fund, on behalf of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made a stirring appeal before leaving England on his recent visit to India. The response of the public was immediate, and the



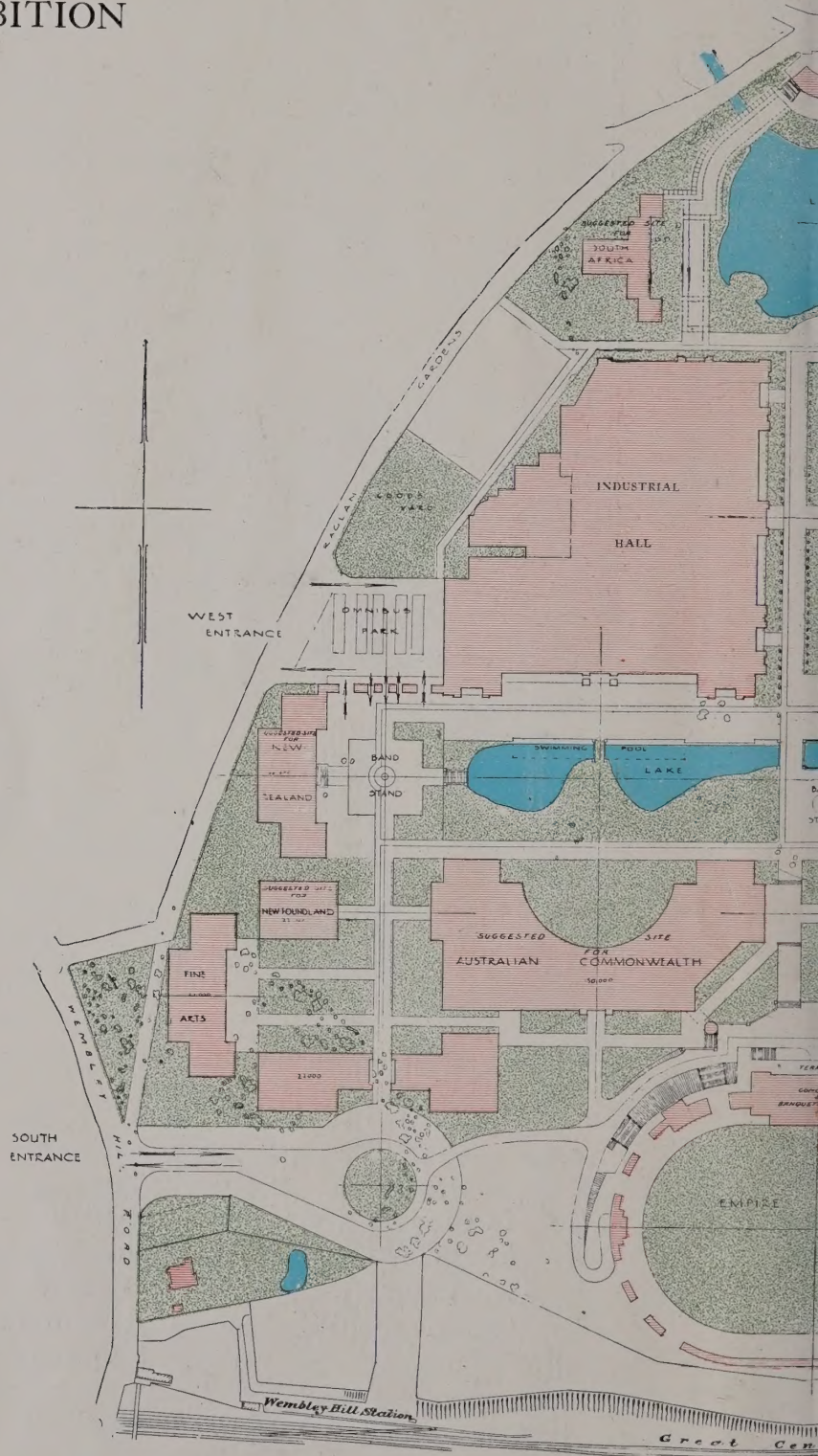
ENTRANCE TO THE BURMESE VILLAGE

(Suggested Design)

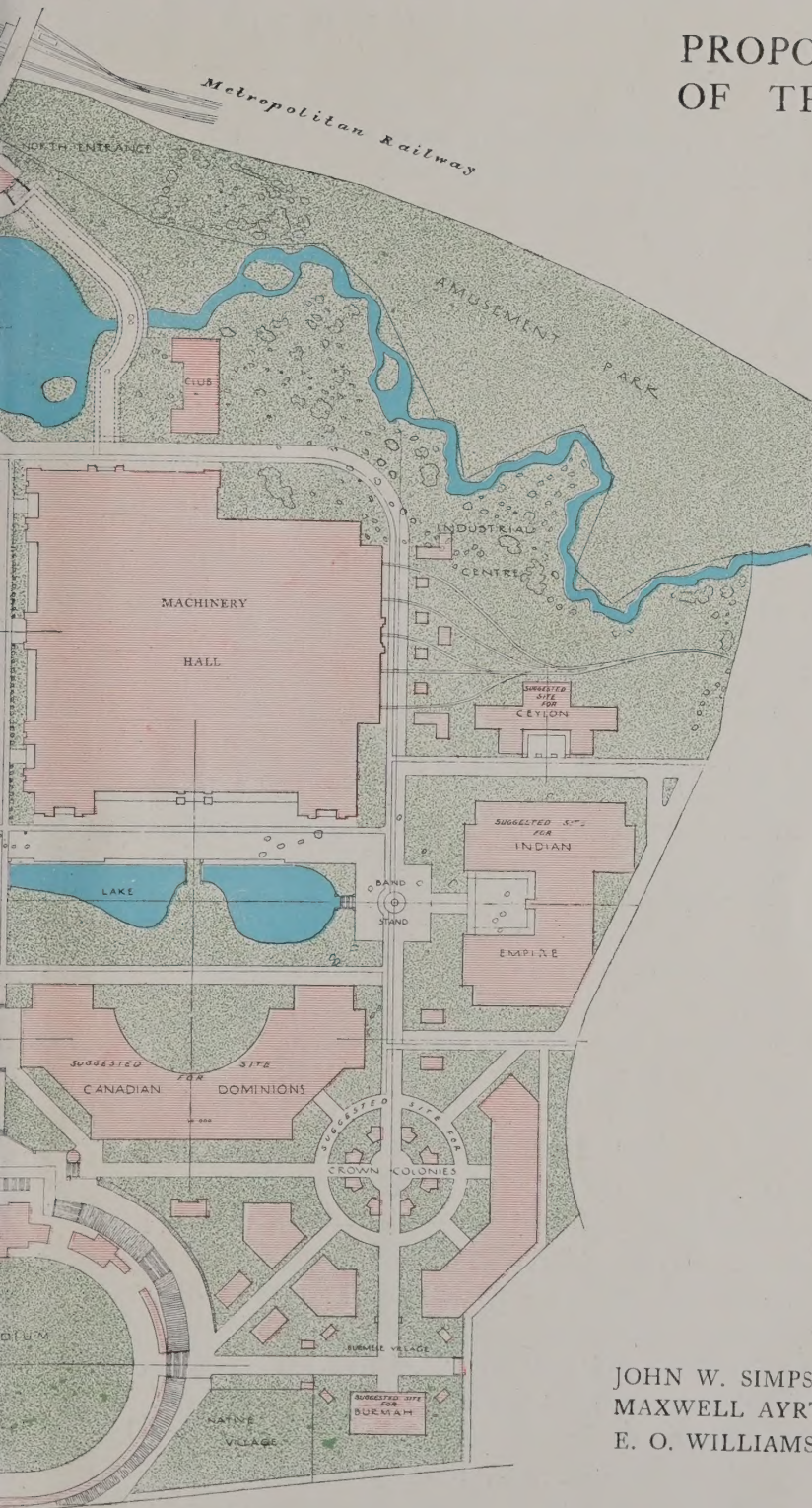
In the foreground stands a pair of Leogriffs, 25-30 ft. high and decorated in gorgeous colours. These are being specially brought from Burma. Behind them stands a bridge house, and in the stream running beneath it visitors will see Burmese miners engaged in ruby washing.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

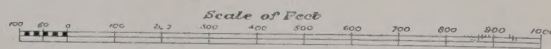
Wembley Park Station



PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS



JOHN W. SIMPSON, P.P.R.I.B.A. } ARCHITECTS
MAXWELL AYRTON, F.R.I.B.A. }
E. O. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., CONSULTING ENGINEER



guarantee then raised by the Prince's efforts enabled work at Wembley to begin in January, 1922; His Royal Highness the Duke of York cutting the first turf.

At the time of writing the Guarantee Fund amounts to over £1,164,000, but it is hoped ultimately to raise it to a still higher figure; not, it should be noted, with the idea of spending on the Exhibition more than is expected to be recovered from gate-money and other forms of revenue, but in order to spread more widely public interest in the Exhibition, and to divide any risk of loss—if risk there be—amongst a greater number of guarantors.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SECTIONS

MODERN MACHINERY

The British Engineers' Association and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association are organising exhibits of Electrical and General Engineering which will constitute the most up-to-date and representative assembly of machinery that the world has ever seen. In the Shipbuilding group will be displayed the latest developments in ship construction and marine engineering.

Visitors will be able to see how the oil, in the most modern oil-burning ships, is distributed from the tanks to the burners beneath the boilers. The most recent steam-turbines will be shown side by side with marine-type Diesel oil-engines, and the power system of the all-electric ship will be compared with both.

One very interesting display will be the cutting of rock, slate and stone by drills operated by compressed air, by electric motors, and on the new wave-transmission system. Colliery and mining apparatus of every description will be shown in use. Light railway engineering will be demonstrated, and the latest types of locomotives, both steam and electric, the latest cranes, overhead transporters, lifts, etc., will provide a complete summary of modern transport.

The development in electrical engineering is rapid and continuous, and visitors will be able to inspect and study the latest achievements in turbo-alternator design, in switch-gear, transformers, storage batteries, and plant used in connection with the generation, conversion and distribution of electrical energy on an enormous scale.

But not all the exhibits will be on gargantuan lines. Electric labour-saving devices for the home will be seen in infinite variety. Electric stoves, electric ovens, electric grills, electric washers, cleaners, coffee mills, toasters, cake mixers will demonstrate that the domestic servant problem has been almost eliminated from the really modern household. The modern housewife, by turning a switch, can have practically everything done by electricity, from making tea to cleaning boots.

Textile and agricultural machinery will be given the full prominence that their importance demands. It is impossible adequately to describe the extent of those sections in this brief summary. The general public will probably be most interested in the exhibition of aircraft and aeronautics generally, and in the Wireless Section.

The latest achievements in Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony will there be shown. Transmitting sets, aërials and power units for long-distance wireless communication will astonish visitors who have not yet realised the enormous progress that is continually being made in the commercial application of wireless transmission. Every kind of receiving set, from the simple " crystal " unit to a complete multi-valve equipment, will be explained. In addition, practical demonstrations of wireless transmission and reception of messages, speeches and musical items will be given at frequent intervals.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL SECTION

The Mining and Metallurgical Section will exhibit qualitative and quantitative samples of all the principal minerals that are either worked at present or known to exist in workable quantities in any part of the Empire. Large scale maps will show the districts in which each is found, and, by diagrams, the total Imperial production will be compared with that of the outside world. Models, drawings, photographs and plans will illustrate the most modern methods of exploiting mineral deposits and of preparing minerals for the market, and particular attention will be devoted to the various systems of timbering, ventilating, draining and working deep mines and wide lodes.

The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, the British Engineers' Association and various appropriate Technical Institutions will appoint committees of experts to organise the exhibits and prepare in pamphlet form detailed information for the instruction of visitors.

THE CONGRESS HALL

A series of Conferences on subjects of Imperial or National importance will be held in the Congress Hall throughout the period of the Exhibition, each to be arranged by an appropriate Imperial or National Organisation.

Under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, the first World Power Conference, promoted by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, will consider the national and international adjustment of Power. The subjects for discussion include Power Resources (Chemistry, Physics, Raw Materials, Research), Power Development (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Marine, Mining, Engineering), Transport (by Land, Air, Water), Power applications (Agriculture, Industry, General Utility), and Economic and Financial

Power. In order to deal effectively with this wide range of subjects, a Scientific and Technical Board has been formed which will include the most famous Professors, Scientists and Engineers within the Empire, and will co-operate with similar bodies in America, France and Italy.

An Educational Conference, organised with the assistance of the leading Educational Bodies, will bring teachers and parents together in consultation for the first time. Elementary, Secondary and Technical Education will be discussed in all their aspects, and the whole question of the Universities and their relationship to State Educational Departments will be considered. There will be a special conference on the education of girls and women.

Other subjects which will be debated in the Congress Hall include Emigration and Land Settlement, the Labour and Co-operative Movements, Housing and Town-planning, Crime and Punishment, Child Welfare, and the League of Nations.

IMPERIAL FISHERIES

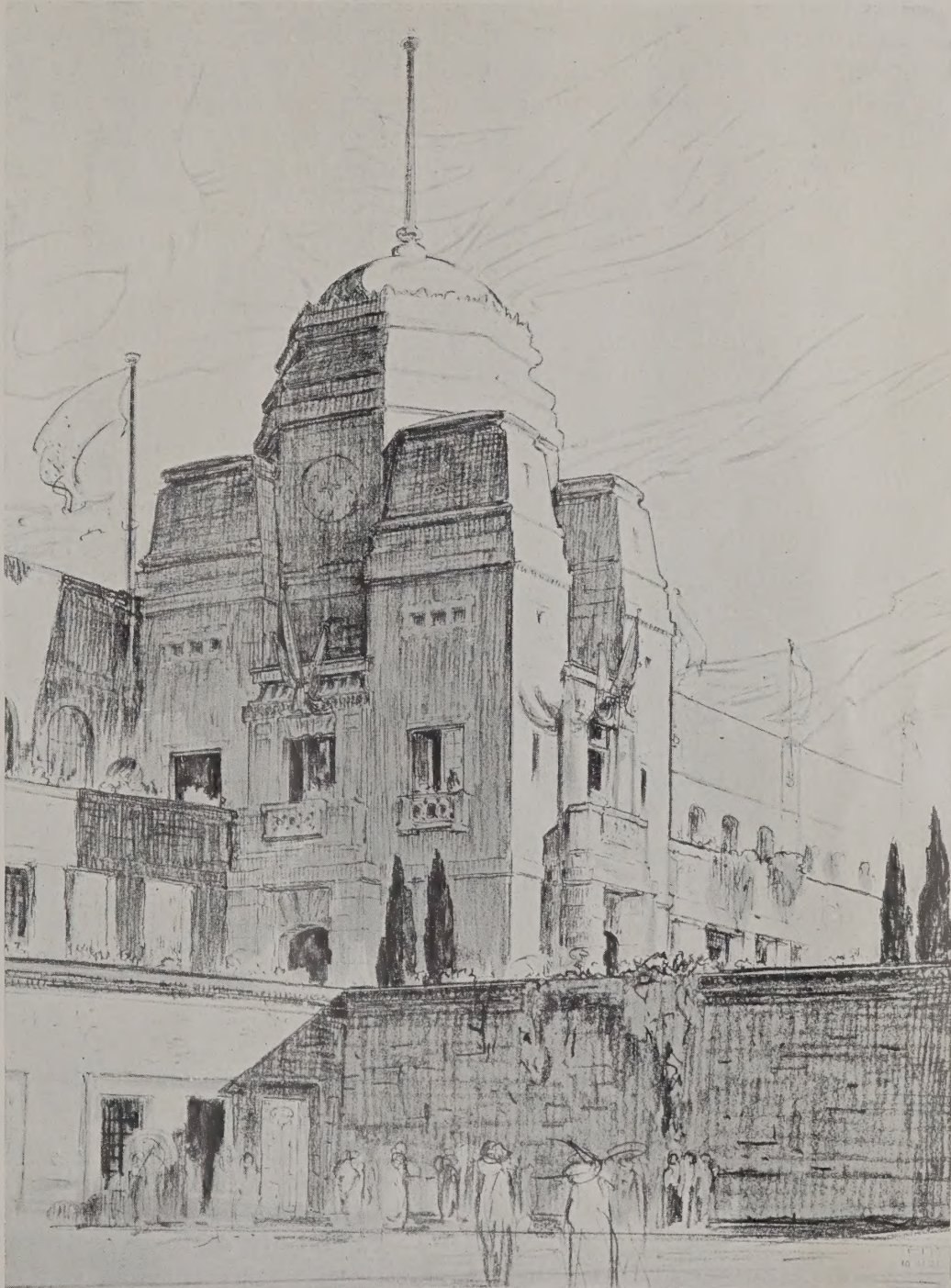
Since the Great National Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 no attempt has been made to demonstrate the important part which the Fishing Industry plays in regard to our food supplies. The Imperial Fisheries section of the British Empire Exhibition will show the nutrient value of Fish as food, the cheapness of Fish compared with Meat, and the resources which the Empire possesses, the development of which would tend to lower prices and to decrease unemployment.

Models of the principal types of Fishing Vessels will be shown in their various classes, with their various methods of propulsion—Steam, Internal Combustion or Sails—together with the different kinds of gear used in deep-sea fishing. There will be records of Scientific Research in fishing matters, and exhibits devoted to industrial processes in connection with Fish, such as the Pickling, Kippering, and Smoking of Herrings, the canning of Herrings, Salmon, Sardines, etc., and the manufacture of by-products, such as Fish-meal, Fish-oil, and Fish-leather.

All the most important processes and aspects of the Fish industry will be illustrated on the Cinematograph.

ART OF THE EMPIRE

The Art Section of the Exhibition will trace the evolution of British Art from the earliest times down to the present day. Pictorial Art and Sculpture will be shown in all their stages from the first rude beginnings of pre-historic man to the greatest masterpieces Britain has produced, and, as far as their shorter history allows, engraving, etching and lithography will be treated in the same manner. The development of architecture will similarly be traced by photographs



THE STADIUM—EAST TOWER

and models. Exhibits will be collected on loan from Public Galleries and private collections all over the country and arranged in groups, according to the periods to which they belong, with representative specimens of the applied art of the time. Thus, the pictures of the Tudor period will be grouped with examples of Tudor furniture, domestic ware and embroidery. Further to carry out this scheme, twenty rooms will be built and furnished representing average interiors of ten periods up to the middle of the nineteenth century and ten from the artistic renaissance which, beginning with William Morris and his friends, has progressively developed until our own day. Whenever it is possible to do so, an actual old room will be installed with its original ceiling, panelling and doors, and special care will be taken to make each room appear as it did when occupied by the people of its period.

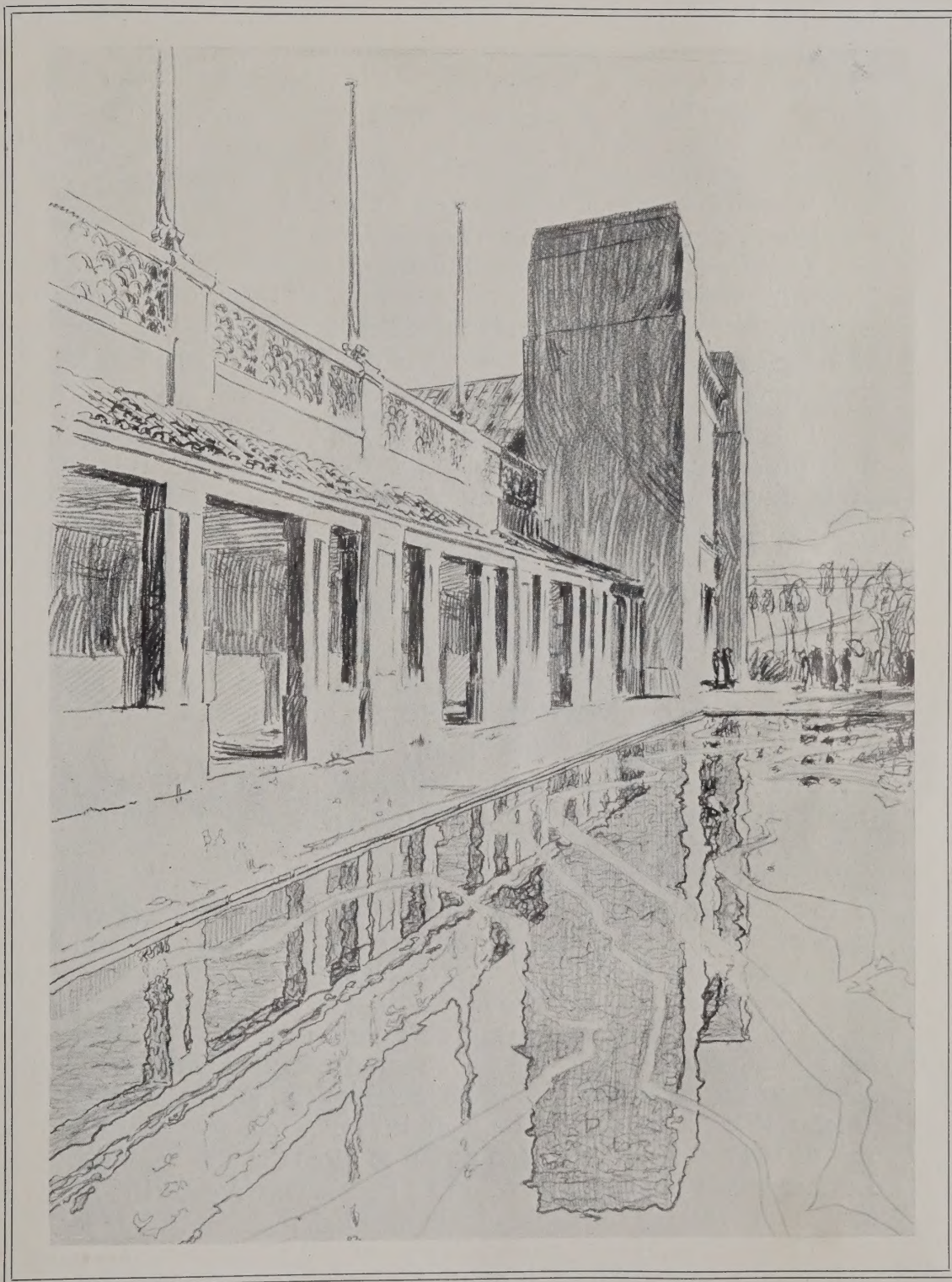
A range of galleries will be allotted to the Overseas Dominions, who will carry out their own selection and arrangement through their national Art Societies, and it is understood that their galleries will contain chiefly contemporary work. Visitors will in some cases be able to purchase actual exhibits both in these and the galleries allotted to contemporary British Art.

One large gallery will also be available as a concert room, and another will be set apart for special temporary exhibitions. It is hoped, for example, to arrange exhibitions of Civic Art, of Modern Domestic Architecture, of Posters and the Art of the Theatre. In each case the co-operation of the appropriate National Society will be invited. Smaller exhibitions will be accommodated in a special small gallery, in which a certain number of one-man shows will also be held.

Though the principal achievements in art throughout the Empire will be shown in this section, it is not proposed to grant it an absolute monopoly. Pictures, statues and drawings of local historical interest will be placed in buildings allotted to the Dominions of their origin.

AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture and various Research and Educational Institutes responsible for Scientific Development will stage exhibits showing the great effort now applied to farming in the treatment of the soil, the breeding of new plants of the farm, the nutrition and general care of animals, the improvement of poultry, of commercial fruit growing, and indeed every activity of food production. Graphic statistics will be shown which mark the importance of what is still one of the most prominent British Industries, and illustrating the present position of land-ownership, tenant farming and small holdings. The industries ancillary to agriculture, such as seed production, artificial manures and feeding stuffs, will be fully represented. It is



ONE OF THE MAIN ENTRANCES TO THE INDUSTRIAL HALL

hoped to have an exhibit on wide and entirely novel lines which will show the importance of the live stock industry, especially in relation to export to Overseas Dominions. It is intended also to collect a representative historical exhibit showing the development of farming in Great Britain from the earliest time, illustrating the change of centuries by ancient implements of husbandry ; and connected therewith will be examples of the pictorial art of agriculture as marking the development of live stock, rural customs, etc.

Associated with the purely agricultural exhibits will be those rural industries which in the past did so much to better and widen the conditions of rural employment ; industries which are now in course of being resuscitated in the interests of disabled ex-service men.

TROPICAL DISEASES

This section will illustrate the dangers of Tropical Diseases and their prevention and cure. Malaria in the past has had a positively decimating effect upon many great enterprises ; Tropical Disease was the greatest obstacle to the construction of the Panama Canal. Yet Malaria, Yellow Fever, Sleeping Sickness, Plague and indeed all Tropical Diseases can now be prevented by employing the resources of Medical Science.

In addition to the diseases that directly attack man in the Tropics, there will be demonstrations of plant and animal diseases, and full instructions will be given for the protection of men, animals and crops.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION

The Anthropological section will have a double object. It will trace the growth of Human Culture from its earliest beginnings, and demonstrate the immense variety of races in different stages of development within the British Empire. Both sides will be of interest to the public, but the second will be of direct practical value to merchants and manufacturers whose business interests bring them into direct contact with native races. Those who do not trouble to learn enough about the native populations of countries to which they export their products suffer continual unforeseen losses. Frequently their Trade Marks, by taking some sacred animal as a symbol and so offending the susceptibilities of its worshippers, make the sale of the articles they cover locally impossible ; but many a manufacturer spends large sums of money in trying to force them in such districts. Leather goods can never be sold to a people who regard the life of a cow as more sacred than that of a human being.

There are vast fertile tracts in Tropical and Semi-tropical countries which must be developed, if at all, by native labour. The only way in which that native labour can be engaged and induced to work is by a comprehensive study of its customs and prejudices. The success

of the British as colonisers has been due to an instinctive knowledge of this fact, when other nations relied upon force. But we have still a great deal to learn in this direction, and the science of Anthropology shows the way.

MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Apart from the more serious aspect of the Exhibition, it is felt that if the undertaking is to be fully successful adequate provision must be made for amusement and relaxation. It will be the aim of the Executive Council, in this respect also, to reach a higher standard of excellence than has been attained at any previous exhibition. Musical and dramatic performances will draw upon talent in the Dominions, and it is hoped to show what forms of these arts are practised among the races of India, Malaya and other Eastern Dependencies. The usual attractions appealing to all classes and all ages will also be provided in abundance. There will be a special Amusements Park containing a Circus, a Mountain Railway on an unparalleled scale, a Dancing Hall, Theatres and Cinematographs. Aquatic Sports will be held in one of the lakes.

All the grounds will be brilliantly illuminated in the evenings, and magnificent firework displays will be a regular feature.

In addition to the sections described above, prominent space will be allotted to the Textile, Chemical and Dyeing Industries, to Natural Science, Food, Colonisation and Social Economy. A synopsis of the classification which has been prepared is printed below.

Exhibits are divided into ten sections, forty-five groups and 150 classes. For completeness and logical arrangement this classification represents a distinct advance upon that of any previous Exhibition. Thirty-five class and group Committees have been formed, and the organisation of each industry will be in the hands of its own acknowledged experts.

AWARDS

The various exhibits will be judged and awards made in each class in order of merit. Five grades have been fixed, viz.: Grand Prix, Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Honourable Mention. The exhibits will be judged in the first instance by Class Juries, on which the various States participating will be represented in proportion to the extent and importance of their exhibits in each class. The recommendations of the Class Juries will be referred to Group Juries—constituted on similar lines—for confirmation or modification and, finally, to a Superior Jury as a supreme court of appeal.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION A.—FOOD OF THE EMPIRE

Agriculture. Horticulture. Wine-growing. Fisheries. Food Products and Beverages.

SECTION B.—RAW MATERIALS OF THE EMPIRE

Minerals. Timber and other forest products. Agricultural products such as Textile Plants, Tobacco, Wool, Skins, Silk, etc. Marine products such as Sponges, Wax, Fish-oils, etc.

SECTION C.—COMMUNICATIONS

Marine Transport. Road-making and Road Transport. Railways and Tramways. Aeronautics. Postal, Telephonic and Telegraphic Services.

SECTION D.—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE EMPIRE

Mechanical and Electrical. Agricultural and Food. Mining and Metallurgical. Textile. Leather. Chemical. Paper and Printing. Miscellaneous, such as Pottery, Bricks, Glass, Rubber, Brush-making.

SECTION E.—MANUFACTURES OF THE EMPIRE

Metal Industries. Textiles. Tanning and Leather Industries. Dyestuffs and Perfumery. Paper and Printing. Photography, Cinematography, Radiography. Miscellaneous industries, such as Jewellery and Toys and Tobacco.

SECTION F.—HOMES OF THE EMPIRE

Town Planning. Decoration and Modern Furniture. Lighting, Heating and Ventilation. Sanitation and Hygiene. The Garden.

SECTION G.—EDUCATION IN THE EMPIRE

Primary, Secondary, Higher and Technical Education. Medical Science. Fine Arts. Industrial Art. Books, Book-binding and Maps.

SECTION H.—RECREATIONS OF THE EMPIRE

Athletics and Games. Travelling and Sporting equipment. Music. The Theatre (appliances).

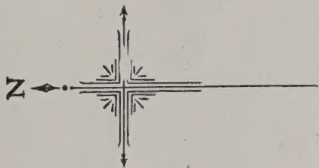
SECTION I.—DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

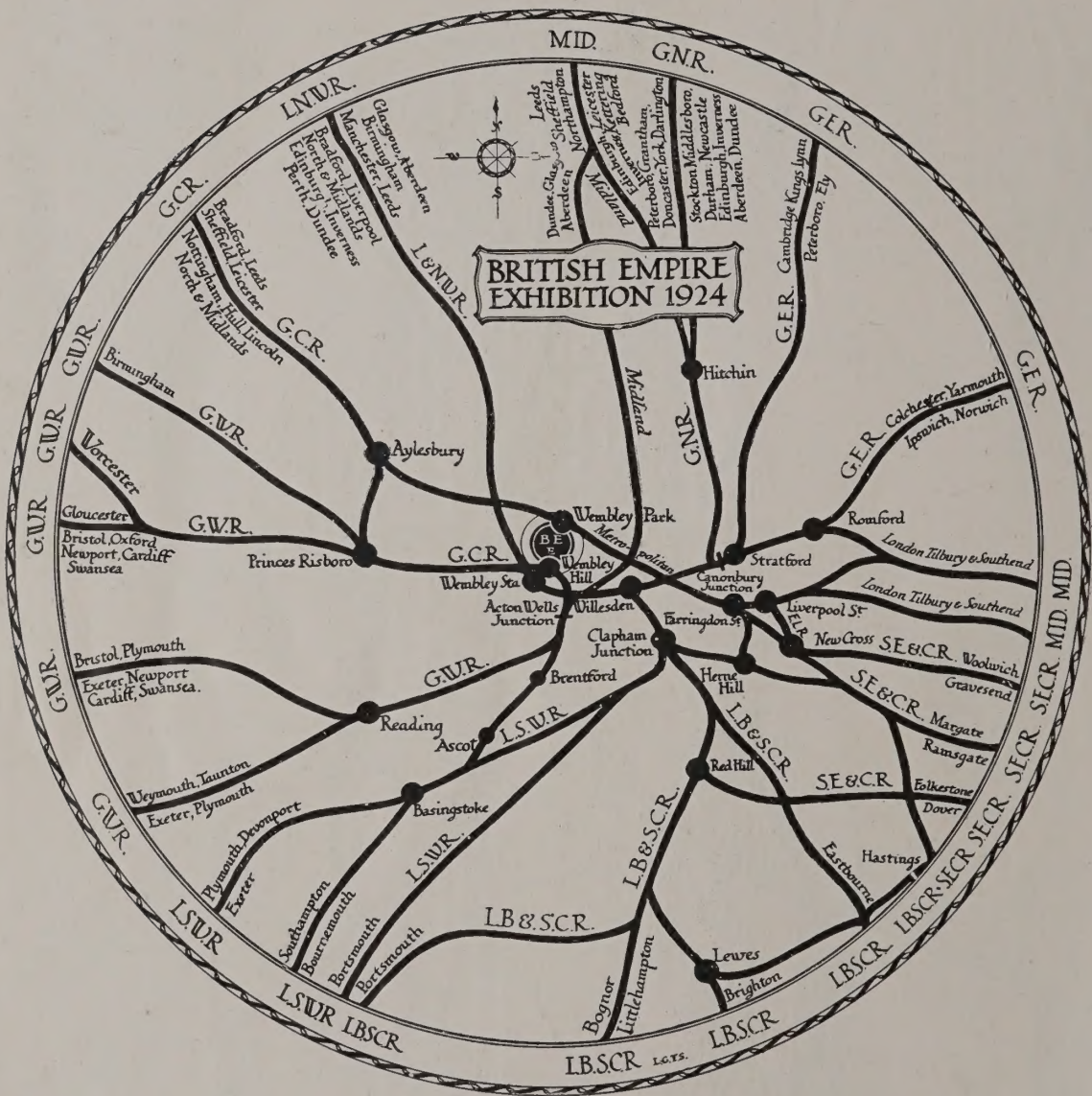
Navy, Army and Air, including Ordnance and Artillery equipment, Naval Engineering, Hydraulics, Torpedoes. Administrative Departments. Hygienic and Sanitary apparatus.

SECTION J.—COLONISATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY OF THE EMPIRE

Overseas Settlement. Social Institutions and Economy, comprising Citizenship, Terms of Employment, Apprenticeship. Co-operative Societies, Provident and Charitable Institutions.

BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION 1924
WEMBLEY PARK
Railway Communications





MAIN LINE CONNECTIONS



STAMFORD STREET
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